

CHRISTIANS BETRAYED

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citizens were then lost. If Great Britain had accepted Germany's 1916 generous peace offer world history would now be different. Germany offered Great Britain a generous peace treaty, no indemnity, no reparations, and the restoration of all territorial and political rights to all belligerents as of the day the war commenced. The world since then has paid a bloody price for keeping President Wilson's love affair out of politics.

The day the United States declared war against Germany, Great Britain then became obligated to turn Palestine over to "the Zionists of the world" when the war ended. That is the secret why Great Britain connived to embezzle all of Palestine from the Christian and Moslem 95% of the Palestine population at the end of World War I and hand it over to the Zionist 5% of Palestine's population. Palestine was then used as the "thirty (dirty) pieces of silver" Great Britain paid to "the Zionists of the world" for railroading the United States into the war in Europe as Great Britain's ally. The so-called Balfour Declaration was the synthetic alibi concocted by Great Britain and the Zionists to prevent the world from learning the truth about why the United States was railroaded into World War I in Europe. This author's own friendship with President Wilson dates back to his connection in 1912 on the National Democratic Committee as confidential assistant to the Hon. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Sr., Chairman of the Finance Committee in the 1912 Democratic Party's campaign. It continued until President Wilson declared war against Germany. In that period President Wilson kept no secrets from this author as his closest contact with Mr. Bernard Baruch.

President John F. Kennedy's "thirty (dirty) pieces of silver" was his election as President of the United States. President Kennedy was told by his father, Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in his office on the ninth floor of 230 Park Avenue, to take the advice of this author on the Palestine question. This author was then in conference with Ambassador Kennedy in his office when his son John rushed into his office without any formality. He was enroute from Boston to Washington the day after his first election as a Member of the Congress in November 1946. Ambassador Kennedy explained to John the future importance of the Middle East in world affairs. He impressed upon John that this author was the best source of reliable information and that he would do well to learn about the situation from him. Congressman John F. Kennedy and this author lunched together and spent four hours reviewing the Palestine question. Between November 1946 and August 23, 1960, we often conferred just to discuss developments in the Middle East.

On August 21, 1960, Senator John F. Kennedy showed this author the draft of his speech he was to make to the Zionist Organization of America in the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York on August 25, 1960. That was his bid for Zionist support for his future campaign for President in the November election. He declined to give consideration to this author's suggestion to him to tear up his address even if it meant he might not be the successful candidate in November's election. He declined to give any consideration to this author's advice. His heart was set on becoming President for several reasons. His highly emotional reason was the manner President Roosevelt dismissed Ambassador Kennedy from his post in London. This author saw little of President John Kennedy after he read that draft of his August 25, 1960 address to the Zionist Organization of America's meeting.

President John F. Kennedy's own "thirty (dirty) pieces of silver" was his election in November 1960 as the President of the United States. In that address President Kennedy said three times "Israel is here to stay" and "if elected" that he would use the armed forces of the United States to preserve the political independence and

territorial integrity" of the State of Israel. That address was his passport to the White House. Every demand made upon President Kennedy by the State of Israel received immediate consideration and prompt action.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower was not considered for the Democratic Party's candidate as President of the United States in 1948. Walter Winchell was assigned by Zionist higher-ups to put the brakes on his possible nomination by a nationwide radio broadcast. Walter Winchell killed any possibility of the nomination by broadcasting that General Eisenhower "would not have left so many boys in Europe," if General Eisenhower's sponsor, Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Sr., the founder of International Business Machines and its principal owner, had not "accepted the Order of the Iron Cross from Hitler." This author asked Mr. Watson if that was true. Mr. Watson then explained that as the President of the International Chamber of Commerce he formally accepted honorary orders from every member nation. Germany then happened to be a member in good standing in 1933 when he was President. General Eisenhower made his peace with the Zionists and was elected President of the United States in 1952. As consideration for their "thirty (dirty) pieces of silver," their effective support of his election, President Eisenhower sponsored his Joint Resolution to Congress on January 15, 1957, H.J. Res. 117, for aid to Zionists.

President Eisenhower's Joint Resolution, H.J. Res. 117, stated that the President of the United States "is authorized to employ the Armed Forces of the United States as he deems necessary." Section 5 of that Joint Resolution provides "this joint resolution shall expire when the President shall determine that the peace and security of the nations in the general area of the Middle East are reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of the United Nations or otherwise." As his reciprocity for their support in his election, President Eisenhower had the equivalent of a law enacted by the Congress "to assist in the strengthening and defense of" the State of Israel, fulfilling all pledges to Zionists.

President Eisenhower, when he was General of United States Armed Forces in Europe in World War II in 1941-1945, used the mightiest military force ever assembled in history to drive the German invaders out of France. The Zionists in the United States favored the use of the United States Armed Forces to drive Hitler's armies out of France. In 1957 President Eisenhower proposed using the United States Armed Forces "in the strengthening and defense" of the State of Israel. The State of Israel is an outcome of the invasion and conquest of Palestine by Zionist aggressors in 1948 just as France was the outcome of the invasion and conquest of France by the Germans in 1940. President Eisenhower's Joint Resolution, H.J. Res. 117 is valid proof of Zionist dictation of United States foreign policy. The Zionists again received full value for their "thirty (dirty) pieces of silver" paid by them for aid to Zionists.

President Johnson liquidated his obligations for his "thirty (dirty) pieces of silver" in a way not suspected by the Christian 93% of the United States population. In the June 19, 1967 issue of Newsweek, on page 36, Newsweek describes blow-by-blow how President Johnson personally masterminded the State of Israel's June 5, 1967 blitz against the United Arab Republic. That exhibition of President Johnson's loyalty to his Zionist supporters should compel every Christian of the 93% of the United States population to hide his face and hang his head in shame. President Johnson owed his presence in the White House as President of the United States to his Zionist friend of long standing, Mr. Abe Fortas. It was well publicized news when Mr. Abe Fortas late at night then secured his permanent restraining order from Supreme Court Justice Brennan. That permanent injunction restrained every court in the United States from taking further action on Governor Ferguson's challenge of President Johnson's alleged victory as the candidate in the

primary election for the Texas seat in the United States Senate. Without going into the number of President Johnson's earlier defeats in those legal proceedings, President Johnson's prospect for a victory was very unfavorable. If Mr. Abe Fortas had not secured that United States Supreme Court injunction for President Johnson prohibiting any court in the United States from giving consideration to any legal action to nullify President Johnson's alleged victory, President Johnson may never have become Texas Senator, then Vice-President and finally not become President of the United States.

President Johnson may have looked forward to reciprocating the "thirty (dirty) pieces of silver" which ended in his election as President of the United States. Mr. Abe Fortas was a dedicated Zionist. If President Johnson had other reasons for his interest in the State of Israel, he never made them public. President Johnson must have had strong convictions concerning the State of Israel, to mastermind their June 5, 1967 blitz against the United Arab Republic. Did President Johnson really believe in so doing he was serving the "best interests" of the United States? The long article in Newsweek's June 19, 1967 issue contains the following: "A tense mood of uncertainty gripped the White House in the first hours of fighting. The week before, the President had received a reassuring assessment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who predicted that the Israelis would win the war within three or four days if they brought off the first air strikes. So skeptical was U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg of this report, that Wheeler was sent to compare notes with CIA chief Richard Helms, who ratified the judgment. Still, until Israelis finally won their devastating victory through air power, there could be no certainty at the White House as the President rose each morning before dawn for the latest intelligence reports and called in his crisis command for long rounds of conferences." But that short quotation does not tell the full story.

The United States supplied the State of Israel with photographs and other intelligence which pinpointed every airbase and military center in the United Arab Republic. The United States Sixth Fleet stationed offshore used their secret electronic devices for jamming, putting out of use radar equipment of the United Arab Republic enabling airplanes of the State of Israel to conduct sneak attacks against every airbase in the United Arab Republic. Their sneak attacks duplicated the sneak attacks on Pearl Harbor by Japanese airplanes on December 7, 1941. These sneak attacks decided the successful outcome of their June 5, 1967 blitz within the first hour of their attack. The United States furthermore supplied the State of Israel for their sneak attacks with napalm bombs, with fragmentation bombs, with special rockets fitted with magnetic devices which attract rockets to the airplane engines, and with rocket-powered bombs designed expressly for destruction of airfield runways. That made it impossible to get any of the four hundred (400) United Arab Republic's airplanes off the ground. If he wishes that distinction, President Johnson can claim full credit for the State of Israel's "six day war" won against the United Arab Republic. Shortly before the June 5, 1967 blitz of the United Arab Republic, the State of Israel purchased twenty thousand (20,000) new gas masks from their German manufacturer to be used in the June 5, 1967 blitz with General J. H. Rothschild's LSD 25, which renders ground forces unconscious when sprayed with LSD 25 from airplanes by Zionist pilots wearing those gas masks.

As a classic double-cross and stab-in-the-back, in the weeks immediately prior to the June 5, 1967 blitz, President Johnson lulled the United Arab Republic into a false sense of security in the very week he planned the June 5, 1967 blitz with the State of Israel against the United Arab Republic. In that week President Johnson was awaiting the arrival of a leading Vice-President of the United Arab Republic whom President Johnson had invited to Washington as his

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